WASHINGTON.

Ye Anciente College of William and Mary.

A WAR CLAIM BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Chivalric Virginia and Cultured Massachusetts Side by Side.

DISCORDANT CROAK FROM A "STALWART."

How to Improve the Foreign Market for American Products.

RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Fitz John Porter's Case To Be Reviewed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878. FOREIGN MARKETS JOR AMERICAN GOODS-COMPILATION OF THE ANSWERS TO MR. EVARTS' TRADE CIRCULAR-USEFUL HINTS TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The State Department has gathered into a volume of 155 pages the returns made by Ministers and issued last summer by Secretary Evarts, the substance of which lay in the question, "How with the country to which you are accredited uli, and in all of great foterest to American merants and manufacturers, who will do well to study carefully, because they will find in it nauy useful hints as to the advantageous conduct of impression which the volume leaves upon the reader art which formerly was ours beyond all other nations of adapting our goods to the necessities and tastes of foreigners, and that we have lost much of, if not all,

unlity than those of any other nation, are highly cheap or cheaper than any others. But the trade our people; our exporters act carelessly and do not as the English and Germans. Dealers abroad complain countries, and communication with the United States is far slower and less certain than with Europe, even position there general complaints there are two others which appear in almost all the reports, and which, manufacturers and exporters do not maintain fixed rency of fluctuating value. European and South American dealers say that it is impossible for them to order American goods, even where these are greatly preferred and cheaper, because prices unsettled. The other complaint against our high tariff, which disables from buying and importing foreign products, and thus forces merchants abroad to trade with England, because the outward freight on their purchases is

They contain a great many useful bints and sugges of the day. It is very evident that with a sound currency and a reasonable tar. If we are in a condition to immediately command the commerce of the world. The Centennial Exhibition made the variety and exceilence of our products known to all the world, and evidently surprised the visitors from all countries. Almost everywhere, our consels report American manufactures are admired and desired; but no country can afford to pay us in money for what its people wish to buy of us, and we cannot hope to take the position as an exporting nation to which our skill and espacity as manufacturers ena tariff which will enable us to import as well as export, and under which our shipowners can earn profits which accrue to this business.

From all parts of the world comes the suggestion

that American manufacturers should combine to main-tain at commercial centres an exhibition of their products adapted to the region, with samples, price lists, descriptive circulars, and in the case of machinery, persous in charge competent to show the manner of its use and to effect necessary repairs. Consul Thayer writes from Trieste on this aubject:-

The advantages of such a sample warehouse, kept open one or two years under the auspices of the government or of the chambers of commerce of the United States, are too obvious to require enumeration, and, it would seem, would soon create a demand for the productions of our industry and skill which would amply repay the comparatively small expense to be incurred.

Mr. Phelps writes from Prague :-

The sale of American produce and manufactures rould be largely isolessed in all its branches it agents rere here to meet pur chasers in person.

Trieste is the point from which a knowledge of the manufactures of the United States can most readily and widely be spread throughout all the countries bordering the Essiern Mediterranean. And this could be effected by an exhibition here of a collection of the products of the United States, especially of articles of common demand and utility from our factories and workshops. I have said "exhibition," a huge sample warehouse" would be the better term.

Mr. Williamson writes from fantantia. Mr. Williamson writes from Guatemala:-

Mr. Williamson writes from Gautemaia:

Insurance from New York to Central American ports is two per cent; that from European ports one per cent. Commissions in New York for buying and selling are five per cent, and in Europe two and one-half per cent. Interest in New York for buying and selling are five per cent, and in Europe and credits for goods and for money are shorter. American packing is no toriously bad, and European packing is most artistically done, with the intelligent view of diminishing buck and securing the safe delivery of the artice packed. The similest waste in space should be avoided if possible. Cotton goods should be subjected to hydraulic or steam pressure, and then be wrapped in coarse blankets, coverlets, &c. (which pay no duty if used as packing), water-proof material and bingging. I have often been shown American cotton goods that have been commaged by water, but have never yet seen a single instance of a like kind resulting from European packing. The charge for packing in the United States is much higher than in Europe, and I must say from my own personal experience that it nearly deserves the oad same it has in these States. The advertisements and circulars and price lists of our countrymen lack that precise explicitines in respect to details which is found particularly in English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French papers of the country in the papers of the country in the country in the country and merchants who have

Mr. Thornigton writes from Aspinwail:-It seems to me it would pay our merchants and ex-porters to see that agents are placed at such porter where interest would seem to demand who would take more than an ordinary interest in laying before the inspector at these points samples of soods and articles of merchandize peculiar to our country, for inspection, with prices and cost of delivery.

Mr. Cramer writes from Copenhagen :-Another method for developing and enlarging the trade and commerce between the United states and Denmark is, in my opinion, the catacilishment, say at Copenhagen, of a central depot, managed by capable, enterprising and trustworthy parties, where a supply is kept on band, not only of such articles as green ow imported from the United States, but size of Cameron, who was accordingly designated. The

such other articles as are largely consumed but not produced in Denmark.

produced in Denmark.

Mr. Bridgeland sends from Havre the following curious and important fact:—

From the best information I get there were received in 1875, for the first time at this port, a 1ew samples of American Indian corn, giving rise to importations direct from the United States in 1875 of 2,591,600 pounds. During the past seven months of the present year importations from our country to Havre have increased to 28,950,085 pounds, showing, as you will see, an increase in direct supments of elevenfold.

Mr. Kreissman writes from Berlin :-

Mr. Kreissman writes from Berlin:—

A reason for the fact that our Western manufactures are known here in but a slight degree may, perhaps, he found is the habit of Western manufacturers of quoting their goods, in answer to German importers' questions as to prices, &c., "free on board the cars at the place of their factories." The German merchant, being in no position to even guess at the cost of transportation from such factories to the seaboard, fails to give attention to such quotations. In all cases it is escential for American manufacturers to give, in answer to questions or prices, the weight as well as bulk of their goods, so that the German importer may be enabled to calculate not only the sea freight, which is by bulk, but also the duty and railroad freight is this country, which is by weight. Considerable isuit is found here with American exporters on account of the want of care which it is alleged they observe in nacking their goods. It not unirequently occurs that a machine is sent with some little screw or wrence missing, which it is impossible to replace except from America, thereby rendering the machine for the time being useless.

Mr. Griggs writes from Chembitz, in Saxony:—

Mr. Grigge writes from Chemnits, in Saxony:—
The pian for increasing our trade with this country
is for a number of our merchants to secure a large
wareroom in Bremen or Hamburg, and in it store such
goods as it is desired to sell. Let agents be secured in
the larger cities to sell such goods only as should be
turnished them from the general storecoom. Their
supplies being so near at hand they would need but a
small stock to commence business with. By advertising and industry they should soon be able to build
up a very fair business.

Mr. Lee urges a similar depot for Frankfort. He

adds:—
Among all measures that can be suggested for improving American trade in Germany, and in Europe generally, none seems to be of such pressing necessity and great utility as the return to a fixed standard of values by our government and people. In this part of the world one of the chief obstacles to American commerce has been the incessant fluctuation of prices, evidently due to the fluctuation of our currency. The American exporter has been, and still is, obliged to fix this prices at a standard high enough to over risks of such changes of values between the time of receiving orders and that of filling them, and has therefore been placed at a great disadvantage with the German exporter, by whom the cost of production and the margin of profit could be safely calculated for months beforehand.

Mr. Wilson writes from Nuremberg:—
I have had recently some correspondence with an American citizen residing at Bayreuth, is this consulate, who was formerly a resident of San Francisco. Two years ago this gentleman thought he would try, as an experiment, the importation of American musilins and other white goods into South Germany. He informs me that he met with good success, and might have done still better if our exporters would maintain fixed prices. He had made three different orders for these goods, and each time the prices were raised on him; then he stopped importing, and the prices went down again. He says the dealers here will not buy unless they can have a guarantee that the cost prices will have some stability.

Mr. Burgham writes from Japan:—

The merchants on this coast complain of high com-missions in New York and of high rates of freight from and to New York. For instance, while freight from New York out is \$60 a tou, it is but £7 from Eng-

from and to New York. For instance, while freight from New York out is \$60 a tou, it is but £7 from England.

It may safely be asserted that the business done annually between Manchester and the ports of the west coast of Mexico amounts to \$4,000,000. Among the Staple cotton goods brought to this coast from Manchester fancy prints occupy the first place, being of more consumption than any other article, and deserve to be described as minutely as possible, as well as the manner how they are made up and packed. The importer selects from patterns furnished to him from Europe such as may suit the particular taste of the inhabitants of a certain district, having obtained from the Manchester printer the privilege of naving printed the minimum of ten pieces of each pattern; thus, if needed, he can obtain small lots of ten cales, of fifty pieces of assorted patterne each, and suit all his customers. The printing cloth used for these prints is 14 by 15 threads in one-fourth of one inch square, 28 to 29 inches wide when printed, well "awissed" (starched and mangled), as this operation is called at Manchester, made up in pieces of 24 yards; the colors are last; cust price of piece at Manchester, 78, 2d, to 78. 6d., approximately, according to price of printing of pattern, exclusive of commissions, expenses of packing, &c.; import duties on prints per square meter, say 14 cents; sell per piece at \$5 25 to \$5 50. As these goods have to be transported on moles to the interior of the country, exposed on the road to all sorts of accidents, they must be backed very carefully, viz.:—Each bale of 50 pieces has 'inner paper, inner wrapper of Hossians (hemp packing cloth), tsrpaulin, and at last outer cover or Hessians. the west mains, central and South Americs. Al-though they are of a superior quality (15 by 16 threads for one-fourth of one men square), they are not so well "swissed" or flushed as the Manchester article, and for this reason, as well as on account of their un-accustomed winth of 25 inches, would not sell readily on this coast.

These extracts give an idea of the varied contents of ally forgotten how to carry on a foreign commerce, and have to learn the business over. The different detailed information as to the kinds and qualities of our goods salable in different countries.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE TO BE REVIEWED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The case of General Fitz John Porter is at last to be requened and reviewed by order of the President who has ordered a court, consisting of Generals Scho-field and ferry and Colonel Getty, to sit at West Point in June to make a thorough review. General Porter and his friends have urged this for many years as an act of justice, and on the ground that evidence not attainable during the war, but ireely offered after its close, would show that he was not guilty of the grave offences which the original court martial found. It is known that President Grant was at one time disposed to grant General Porter's plea for a rehearing, but adverse and hostile influences prevented it. President Hayes, who served in the army of which General Porter was also a part, after a careful inspection proper to grant the hearing, in order that if injustice as done it shall be remedied, as it ought to be, and if this cannot be proved then that the plea for a rebearing shall be allenged forever. This is all that Porter asked. He says, in his letter to the If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged

The Board has been carefully chosen, the three officers composing it being among the most highly esteemed, discreet and pairiotic in the army, and it cannot be said of them that they are amenable to partisan or personal it fluences.

many of the most prominent men of both parties here, republicans as well as democrats, who have examined the case and have become convinced that in the turmoil of war and of partisan excitement hold that in any case there is such evidence now accessible as gives General Porter the right to domaid a review, and would make it a matter of injustice and wrong to deny him his prayer.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORY IN THE REPUBLI-CAN CAUCUS-HOW SENATOR ROWE WAS IG-

As the facts of the recent republican Congre concus come to light the triumpa of the President over the "stalwarts" is revealed in even stronger colors. Not only was Don Cameron shelved, but Senator Howe was treated bardly less cavallerly. Mr. Howe's Wiscousin colleague is Senator Angus Cameron, one of the six so-called administration supporters in the Senate. When the Wisconsin delegation went

"stalwarts" do not claim that the name of Mr. Howe

FROM THE DELAY IN ITS PASSAGE. The delay in the passage of the Deficiency bill is reating a bad state of affairs in the Patent Office as rell as in other branches of the government service. conference committee upon the bill was appointed to lay, and the sentiment of the committee, it is said, gives but little better prospect of bringing the two houses together upon the disputed appropriations The contest over the bill and the determination with regime of economy in the last Congress. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD FUNDING BILL BEFORE

. THE HOUSE COMMITTEE. The Rosse Judiciary Committee to-day voted that the Senate Funding bill relating to the Pacific rail-House, and not to have it referred to the Judiciary

by that committee.

THE LIVE SAVING SERVICE-BILL REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE. The House Commerce Committee agreed to-day upon the bill reorganizing the Life Saving Service reported by the ago-comm:ttee a few days ago as a substitute for the several bills offered by Messra S. S. Cox, Whitthorne and others. The bill is adverse to the proposition to transfer the service to the Navy De-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878. RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ-DESPATCH

FROM THE MEXICAN SECRETARY OF STATE. Mr. Zamocona, the Mexican representative here, has received the following telegram, announcing the recognition of the Diaz government by United States

Minister Foster:—

City of Mexico, April 10, 1878.

Minister Foster sent yesterday a communication recognizing the government of Mexico and establishing official relations with the Mexican government You have been appointed our Minister to that government and the Senate has confirmed the appointment.

VALLARIA, Secretary of State. LOSS OF THE MEIBOPOLIS-REPORT OF THE

UNITED STATES INSPECTORS AT PHILADEL-PHIA MADE TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Mr. Hawley, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, today transmitted to the sub-committee of the Com-mittee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, who are authorized by resolution of the House to investigate the cause of the Metropolis States Inspectors at Philadelphia in their investiga port attributes the cause of the disaster to the rotten condition of the ship's bow and stern, hastened by the unequal distribution of the railroad fron composing her cargo. Extensive repairs had been made, but in such a manner as to decrive both the insurance and United States inspectors, but without real bonefit to the ship, on all but one line, causing the ship to work in the heavy sees on the line of butts of the the ship. They say that a portion of these repairs were made in 1871, when the ship was lengthened, and the remainder in 1875—in both cases under the direction of one of the Mr. Lunts, one of the owners Eben Manson, master ship builder at Newburyport, ceal the rotten wood in the stern, under Mr. Lunt's

Mr. Dunbar, local inspector at Norfolk, who ex-amined the wreck on the beach on the 7th of February, found that each end had been repaired in the same imperiedt manner: from which the officers tofercase. While stating their belief that the inspectors were opestly deceived in the manner of repairs they ques tion the propriety of the hull inspector at New York. passenger without a previous knowledge of the nature of the cargo she was to carry or whether when loaded she would have the accommodation the law requires for the large number of passengers be auhis whereabouts at the time the ship commenced leaking, and give their reasons for think-ing that he was further southward than he supposed himself to be; otherwise they should have held him culpable for not going into Hampton Roads. They sum up under four heads, as follows:-

sum up under four heads, as follows:—

First—That they believe Mr. Luni, the superintending owner, was cognizant of imperiections in the hull of the steamer, and, therefore, liable to the provisions of the 4,49d section of the Revised Statutes.

Second—That Eben Manson, shippulider at Newburyport, Mass., was accessory to such knowledge, and deserves criminal prosecution for withholding it from the proper authorities until ninety human lives had been sacrificed.

Third—they suggest to the Supervising Inspector of the district an examination into the conduct of Assistant Inspector Crait in changing the character of the steamer under the circumstances noted from the report to the Secretary of the Frenzery under the provisions of section 4,407 of the Revised Statutes.

Fourth—They believe the captain was in ignorance of the imperfect condition of the ship when he left Philadelphis, and that from the time she began leaking unit soe was on the beach his conjuct was that of a cool and skilful seaman. The total number of lives tost was 'ninety—passengers, seventy-siz, and crew, fourteen.

The report is signed by Mershon and Hand, Phila. delphis, United States Local Inspectors, and is addraised to the Supervising Inspector General of Steam-

boats at Washington. DEPARTURE OF THE SAMOAN AMBASSADOR-THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE ISLANDS BY THE BRITISH NOT CARDITED.

Mr. M .mea, the Samoan Ambassador, called at the Department of State to-day to thank the Secretary for his attentions and to bid him farewell, He subsequently called upon the Presiof him. He will forthwith leave the United States for his home. Mr. Mamea on being asked by Assistant Secretary Seward whether there was any truth in the report that England had seized Samoa, said he could not believe there was, as circumstances and his report, he said, might have risen from the lact that Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of Fiji, recently went to the Samoan Islands for the purpose only establishing a consular court, such as we have in forinformation concerning Samos other than that fur

The United States stip Adams was some time ago ordered to Panama to convey the Ambassador to his home, and, while at the islands, to make a survey for the purpose of selecting a naval depot, as ceded under the recent treaty of amity and commorce between the

THE SALE OF THE WALLABOUT LANDS-RE-PORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners who were appointed under the bill of Mr. A. M. Bline, passed by the Forty-lourth Congress, which provided for the sale of the government lands adjoining the Brookiya Navy Yard at Waliabout Bay, in the city of Brooklyn, to that city for market purposes, have agreed upon a report and have sent it to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit it at an early day to Congress. Commodore R. W. Snuleidt and J. W. Coe, a majority of the commission, sign the report, which provides that \$2,000 per the report, which provides the same front lots and \$1,000 per lot for the balance, making in the aggregate about \$539,000, but with the suggestion that Congress shall decide whether the land formerly used as a street, and which will again be used for the same purpose, equally by the United

\$1,000 per lot in the aggregate should be paid for the land. Congress will probably meet the views of the Commissioners, and Brooklya will have the opportu nity, through its action, of obtaining a site for a pub

THE RESUMPTION ACT BEFORE THE SENAT

FINANCE COMMITTEE. to-day on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, but adjourned until next Tuesday without taking a vote on the House bill, which proposed to repeal the Resumption lew and without acting upon any of the various prop ositions submitted as amendments to that bill. Sena-tor Dawes was absent to-lay and Senator Wallace was It was agreed to dispose of the subject at the next

was taken to-day, the tenor of the discussion inproposition, the main feature of which will prostanding on the 1st day of next July shall be receiv able for customs dues and all other obligations, except where otherwise explicitly stipulated. This will, it is the United States notes to par with gold. The substitute will also doubtless provide for re-issuing these United States notes, with unlimited legal tender func-

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. INTERESTING DEBATE OVER THE BILL FOR PAYING THE INSTITUTION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED DURING THE WAR-VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS JOIN HANDS-A DIS-CORDANT CROAK FROM NEW YORK.

Washington, April 12, 1878.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature, the pending business being the con-Military Committee restoring George A. Armes to his

It was not proper for a committee of the House to review the proceedings of a court martial and summarily restore to the army a man who had been mustered ou nine years ago, particularly when there was a bill beofficers of the army.

Mr. HARRELL, (rep.) of Kan., supported the bill Captain Armes had been dismissed on a set of charges containing not a single particle of truth.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (dem.) of Mo., eulogized the gal-lantry of Captain Armea, who, having fallen under the ban of the Secretary of War, nad been the victim of

Mr. FRYE, (rep.) of Me., hoped that the House would pass the bill with unanimity, and grant some little meed of justice to a man who, according so the report of the committee, had been unjustly treated. The bill was then passed. COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

The House then, at twenty minutes past one, wen

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

The House then, at twenty minutes past one, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Knapp, of Hilbors, in the chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the late war.

SPARCH OF MR. GOODE.

Mr. GOODE, (dem.) of Va., who had reported the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor, advocated its passage. The college buildings, he said, were located in the ancient town of Williamsburg, which had been recognized by President Lincoln and Congress as Union territory, and which had a representative in the interritory, and which had been received praying for the Governor of Virginia and all the members of the Virginia Legislature had been received praying for the passage of the bill. The history of that institution of learning was the bistory of the Republic. He reminded the gentlemen on the other aids (who opposed the bill because they thought it would open the door of the Treasury to an avaianche of Southern war claims) that this bill established no precedent. It stood on its own merits, and was essentially sugmeria. No case like it could ever again come beliors the American Congress. He believed that in spirit of George Washington could revisit these scenes he would say that in no way could Congress to his memory a greater honor than by restoring to its former use

(ii. Bulley who had first introduced the semontary of the control of Association (iv. 16-19) who had first introduced the semontary of the control of the co

of oratory and was delivered in a very effective man

APPROVESSA, (PRI) OF N. Y., LOOK the floor amid considerant dears, Pagin and analysis of same to this place with a dears, Pagin and analysis of same to this place with a dears, Pagin and analysis of the Union. We had seen divided we had come together again; we had a comisson country, and—whatever men may think—in the carolines and George and yield and no man can take away my interest in the tea. God has given it, and my right. When it the carolines and George to yield in the pagin of the pagin of the pagin of the pagin of Virginia, I am acting for my con the interests of Virginia, I am acting for my con the interests of Virginia, I am acting for my con the interests of Virginia, I am acting for my con the interests of Virginia, I am acting for my con the interests of Virginia anass. I am not to be tool and thinks by pention and the control of the past. How comes William and Mary? College nere? True she graduated Washington. I had the boselis of the pagin of the pagi

STRANGLED.

John Shallington, Colored, Pays the Penalty of His Crime on the Scaffold.

MURDER FOR JEALOUSY.

Flight of the Assassin and Ilis Desperate Attempts to Escape from Jail.

BAPTIZED UNDER THE GALLOWS.

Show Hill, Greene County, N. C. April 12 1878. I
John Shallington, colored, was excented here today for the murder, in August last, of his stepdaughter, Screna Thompson. Shallington was quite
a young man, though married to the mother of his of the murder was jealousy. It appears that the mother of the girl had died, and Shailington becoming enamored of the daughter made an Sorena was weed and wen by another negro, and Shallington becoming convinced of this grew jealous and finally resolved on the murder of the gril. She had been visited by procured a shotgun, and approaching the ho ing. The girl was sitting near the fireplace after cook ment she was a corpse. Shallington fled, and for weeks month of October, 1877, when he was finally captured in Wilson county. He was arranged, tried and convicted at the last term of the Superior Court, and was sentenced to be executed to-day by Judge Kerr.

ATTEMPTS TO RECIPE

Shallington made several despirate attempts to escape, one of which was wellnigh successful. He seemed to be endowed with enormous strength. His was twenty-seven years old, thick set, robust, of medium height, weighed 190 pounds and was a pure

was twenty-seven years old, thick set, robust, of medium height, weighted 190 pounds and was a pure specimen of the Congo negro. On several occessions he broke loose from his chains, wreached the from boils and pried open the door of his cell, but was slawys caught at the last moment. Once he set fire to the floor of his cell in the hope of burning a hole sufficiently large to admit his lowering himself to an unoccupled room beneath, but the flames were discovered in time and it is last attempt was frustrated.

ROPING TO CREAT THE OALLOWS.

From this time to the end he awarded with the utmost composure his awful doom. While he expressed his willingness to die he harbored the idea that he would fleafly escape to the very last, and a few days ago made a most extraordinary inquiry of a physician. He sent for this gentleman, and when alone with him in his cell he asked the medical man if there was any way by which ne could dereat the ends of justice even on the scaffold. The doctor replied that there was not, but Shallington did not even then acem discouraged. Looking intent in the Doctor's lace he said:—"Suppose, doctor, when they put the rope round my neck I was to keep my neck from being broker." The physician informed him that such any event he would die from strangulation. He said he preferred that to his neck being broken and industed the vain hope that he might be resuscitated by his friends when his body should be out down and given to them for interment.

The execution took place at the jail yard. Over 2,000 persons were present, authough the gailows was hinden from the public view by a high wooden enclosure. The condemned man rested well last night and are a hearty meal this morning. He was visited by a unmber of friends, including two colored ministers, with whom he joined in prayer, and with great expressness implored to be saved. At one P. M. he was brought down to the jail door, from which he admersed the crowdin a loud voice. He spoke for half as hour, and warned his hearest against the danger of bad

EXECUTIONS DEFERRED

A MONTH MORE OF LIFE ALLOWED TO TWO CONDEMNED MOLLY MAGUIRER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 12, 1878.
The Pennsylvania Board of Pargons to-day postponed the furtuer consideration of the application of poned the further consideration of the application of Jack Kehoe, who was to be hanged on Thursday next, until the first Tuesday in May, and the Governor, is accordance with this action, has recalled the death warrant in his case. The Parson Board's hostancy is coming to a conclusion is attributed to the affidavits presented at the meeting of Tuesday from penetralitary convicts who participated in the murder for which Kehoe was convicted, alleging that he was innocent of the crime, and the statement of "Yellow Jack" Donahue to the same effect.

effort.

The Governor to-day extended the time for the hanging of Denuis Donnelly from April 18 to May 22.

Should the Board of Pardons at their next meeting decide not to commute the danth sentence of kence to impresoment for life, both he and Donnelly will probably hang on the same gallows on the 22st of May-

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

SEQUEL TO THE MARIANNE NOTFEBOHM TRAG. EDY-CAPIAIN WHITNEY'S ASSASSIN CON-

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BALTIMORE, Md., April 12, 1878.

The sequel to one of the darkest and most mysterious murders waten ever occurred on the high seas to-day in the sentence of George Hostord, or, as he is setter known, Michael Kelly, for the matelaughter of Captain Thomas C. Wuitney, of the matsiaughter of Captain Thomas C. Wuitney, of the American ship Marianne Notteuchm early in last September. Captain Whitney, when about to embark on a voyage to the Pacific coast, shipped a crew, among whom were two brothers.—Michae Kelly, the accused, and James Kelly, his brother, a mere lad. When too late to procure another officer it was discovered that the third main was absent, and Michael Kelly was promoted to that position.

Captain Whitney Disappears.

was absent, and Michael Keily was promoted to that position.

CAPTAIN WHITNEY DISAPPEARS.

When the ship was twave days out, shortly after miningly, on September 29, the sailor on the lookout, James Wheeler and enother of the crew, named Joseph Burns, heart Rely and the captain quarresing violently. This was followed by sounds of a squille, the darkness becauting the view of the two sailors, and a momestator there was a sprash in the waster skelly ramio where Wheeler was standing and said that he and the captain had been engaged in a fight, dwring when the latter had failen overboard.

EXLLY'S STORY DISERLEWER.

The desperate character of the struggis, logether with the discovery of a bloody citely which the discovery of a bloody citely which the desperate character of the struggis, logether with the discovery of a bloody citely which the theory of accidental drowning, and he was sent from Tarke Island to this port.

The prisoner was sentenced to three years in jail and fined \$1,000.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878, Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster General, is relieved of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Military division of the Mis sourt, and ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Military division of the Pacific.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captana William R. Mayo is ordered to the command of the Hartford, Asiatie squadron. Captain receiving ship Colorado at New York. Captain Daniel C. Brain: is detached from the command of the Colo-tado and placed on waiting orders.